is 12,000 MW for 2.3 crore BPL households and 5.5 crore APL households which are yet to be electrified.

(e) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity in a state isthe responsibility of the state government/state power utility concerned which decides the priorities of power supply to various categories of consumers/areas in the state. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the state governments by setting up of power plants through central public sector undertakings in central sector. However, steps are being taken up by Central Government to improve generation and availability of power in the country viz. capacity addition of 41,110 MW has been targeted for 10th Five Year Plan and around 60,000 MW for 11th Plan, increasing PLF of thermal units, creation of National Grid for optmum utilization of generation capacity, Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme for reduction of transmission and commercial losses, adopting energy efficiency and conservation measures, renovation and modernization of old and inefficient generating units.

Monsoon forecasting agencies

1107. SHRI R.K. ANAND: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Meterological Department and the CSIR for Mathematical modelling and computer simulation have given two different monsoon forecasts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the gadgets used for predicting monsoon in India are primitive and require change and the reasons forwhich these two agencies don't share their expertise?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The mandate for issuing long range monsoon forecast for the country rests with India Meteorological Department (IMD). IMD uses a statistical model for monsoon forecast. Centre for Mathematical Modelling and Computer Simulation (C-MMACS) is conducting studies on monsoon forecast and uses a dynamical model on experimental basis. Studies have shown that dynamical models have not evolved to a stage where they can simulate the year to year monsoon rainfall realistically.

Therefore, IMD which has been historically depending on the statistical model have not yet adopted dynamical model for making forecast. More test and research work is required to switchover to dynamical model for making monsoon forecast by IMD.

(b) C-MMACS issued forecasts for June, July and August months separately. Prediction made by C-MMACS for June rainfall was below normal by 34%, prediction for July 2005 was12% below normal and for AugusJ, 13% above normal. Actual rainfall in June 2005 was 12% below normal, in July 14% above normal and in August 27% below normal.

IMD's forecast for the seasonal rainfall over the country as a whole was 2% below normal which was very close to actual seasonal rainfall (1% below normal).

(c) No, Sir. IMD make use of all available parameters which using statistical model which has been validated over the years. In addition, IMD also uses a dynamical model in experimental mode to obtain more insights to the spatial distribution of rainfall. IMD is continuously engaged in improvement of forecast systems. IMD also consults all other research institutions including C-MMACS before issuing forecasts.

Brain Research Centre

1108. SHRIS.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a Brain Research Centre opening under CSIR in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funding given to this Centre during the 1st three years, respectively;

(d) the contribution of the Centre during the last three years;

(e) whether any assessment of the utility of this Centre have been done; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India established a National Brain Research Centre (NBRC) in May, 1999 as an autonomous institution